

REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL,
CHRISTIAN BAPTIST.
"that believe and is baptized, shall be saved."
10mo. cloth—PRICE 50 CENTS.

Extracts from Preface.
"My ministry in the Establishment, an
indefinite fear of the conclusions at which I
arrive led me to avoid the study of the ques-
tion of Baptism, but I felt obliged to examine
each passage of Scripture, upon the subject
sincerely in my way, and the evidence thus ob-
tained, convinced me that repentance and faith
do precede Baptism. Aware how many are
used to attribute any opinion which contracts
upon, to such a partial, one-sided investiga-
tion, as they practice themselves, I determined
to give my own judgment, entirely by the study
of Scripture, and of such authors, as advocate
Baptism. To that determination I have
adhered, and not having read a single Papal
book or tract, I publish the following work as
independent testimony to the exclusive right
of the Christian Baptists."
Gould, Kendall & Lincoln,
59 Washington street, Boston.

Insurance Company—Fire and
Marine.

ICE NO. 8 MARINE BUILDINGS,
NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE,
HARTFORD, CT.

IS Company was incorporated by the Legis-
lature of Connecticut, for the purpose of ef-
fecting Fire and Marine Insurance—has a capital
\$100,000, and has the power of increasing its
capital to half a million of dollars.

Risks on terms as favorable as other Ma-
rine Insurance Companies. Application may be made by letter from any
of the United States, where no agency is ex-
isted. The office is open at all hours for the
transaction of business.

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Charles H. Northam,
William Kellogg,
John Humphrey,
Eugene H. Greene,
Ella Thell,
Henry Hills,
William A. Ward.

D. W. CLARK, President.
W. A. CORNER, Secretary.

Hartford, April, 1850.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1810. CHARTER PER-
PETUAL. CAPITAL, \$150,000, WITH
POWER OF INCREASING IT TO \$250,
000.

IS long established and well known Institution,
has transacted a most extensive insur-
ance business for more than thirty-seven years,
throughout the United States and the British
American provinces. It has aimed to re-
ceive public confidence by an honorable and faith-
ful fulfillment of its contracts; and owners of
property are assured that all fair claims for losses
under its policies will be liberally adjusted and
promptly paid. Furniture, machinery, manufac-
tories, dwellings, houses, stores, mer-
chandise, household furniture, vessels on the
lake or while in port, &c., will be insured at
as low as the risk will admit. The following
statements constitute the basis of the Directors.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq., President.
Hazziah Huntington,
Albert Day,
Jehus S. Morgan,
James Goodwin,
JAMES C. BOLLES, Secretary.

C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.
Applications for insurance may be made di-
rectly to the office of the Company at Hartford,
or its Agents in the principal towns and cities
of the Union.

April 5, 1850.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED in 1819, for the purpose of
insuring against loss and damage by fire only;
Capital \$250,000, secured and vested in the best
manner—offer to take risks on terms as
favorable as other offices. The business of the
Company is principally confined to risks in the
city, and therefore so detached that its capital
is exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

Office of the company is kept in their new
building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee
house, State street, where constant attendance is
given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the company are—
Thomas K. Brace,
Samuel Tudor,
Joseph Pratt,
James Thomas,
Ward Woodbridge,
Joseph Church,
Wm. S. Hamilton,
Frederick Tyler,
Robert Buel.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
S. L. LOMIS, Secretary.

The Agents of the Company by local agents in most
of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can
be effected.

Hartford, April, 1850.

SILAS CHAPMAN.

Merchant Tailor.

ESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to those who
have heretofore been his patrons, and pledges
best endeavors to merit a continuance of their
patronage.

His stock of—
CLOTHS, DRESSINGS, CASSIMERES,
SATIN AND OTHER TEXTILES.

braces at all times the most rare and desirable
of the market affords. No exertion is spared
to obtain the various novelties that appear, and
to maintain as reasonable and complete a
selection as the most extensive and well-proce-
dure. ARTISTS thoroughly made and trimmed in
the latest and most fashionable style, at prices,
they an examination before purchasing else-
where. Friends and the public generally, are in-
vited to call at the CORNER, No. 1 Central Row,
of State House.

March 15, 1850.

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for
sale an extensive and well selected stock
of watches, comprising all the different es-
sentials of English and Geneva watches, some of
which were made expressly for the retail trade,
and will be warranted first rate time-keepers—
jewelry of all the fashionable patterns, con-
sisting, in part, of gold chains, finger rings, ear-
rings, breast pins, bracelets, &c.

Silver Ware, consisting of tea sets, silver
knives, forks, ladles, cups, butter and fruit knives,
and of which are warranted pure as coin.

The personal attention of the subscriber is given
to the repairing of all kinds of watches and
pieces of jewelry.

Exchange Building, 195 Main street.
March 5.

REDUCED TO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!!

Wayland's Elements of Moral
Science, for Common Schools.

THE abridgement of Wayland's Moral Science,
for the use of Schools and Academies, is well
known to the public, and the extraordinary sale of
twenty-six thousand copies, attests its value as a
book in common schools, and is a sure indi-
cation of the appreciation of the public, and the
greatness to which this most important study for
the youth has attained.

who have examined or made use of the work,
and give in their unqualified approbation, and
others have frequently remarked that the interest
to which their scholars have pursued this stu-
dy and the benefit they have derived from its use,
is the more effectual to meet the desire expres-
sed in the introduction to the reduced price of 25 cents
per copy, and it is hoped thereby to extend the
benefit of moral instruction to all the youth of our
land.

Teachers, and all others engaged in the training
of youth, are invited to examine this work.

Gould, Kendall & Lincoln,
Publishers, 59 Washington street, Boston.

Feb. 19.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

VOL. XXIX.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

Is published every Friday Morning, at the Office,
corner Main and Asylum Streets.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier
at Two Dollars per annum.
Papers sent by mail at Two Dollars in advance.
With a discount of twelve and a half per cent., to
Agents discounting responsible for six or more copies.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates of
advertising in this city.

Communications, in order to insure an early in-
sertion, should reach us as early as Tuesday or
Wednesday morning, and addressed to BURR &
SMITH, post paid.

Importance of Circulating the
Scriptures.

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light un-
to my path."

If David could say this, how much more
can we. How small a portion of the Sacred
Scriptures did he possess? The five books of
Moses. The books of Job, Joshua, Judges,
Ruth, 1st book of Samuel, and a portion of
the Psalms. How small this selection of Di-
vine truth, compared with the whole! And
yet he exclaims, "Thy word is sweet unto my
taste, yea, like honey to my mouth—my eyes
fail for thy word—I have esteemed thy word
more than my necessary food." (Psalms 119.)
If all this be true, of that small part that
that man of God possessed, with how much
greater force will it apply to the whole in-
spired volume. Christ Jesus has brought life and
immortality to light by the gospel. He has
lifted the veil which hangs over the future
world. He has opened the kingdom of heav-
en and invites all to press into it. He has
made atonement for sin, by the sacrifice of
himself—he poured out his soul an offering
for sin; he died the most agonizing of deaths,
even the death of the cross. But he rose tri-
umphantly from the tomb, and is now inter-
ceding for all who come unto God by him—

Charles Bonnell,
Henry Kenney,
Caleb Day,
Daniel Buckley, Jr.,
JAMES C. BOLLES, Secretary.

C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary.
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Feb. 19.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE, AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. XIII, NO. 15.

of our Lord Jesus, how he said, "It is more
blessed to give than to receive."

"And he brought him to Jesus."

WHAT Andrew here did with Simon, we
are to do with our fellow-creatures,—we are
to bring them to Jesus.

But can men be brought to him now? Did
he not say, I am no more in the world? How
happy were they who lived when he was on
earth! They could repair to him in every
trouble, and tell him every distress. Ye be-
nevolent neighbors! you could carry the pa-
ralytic, and place him beneath the very eye of
Mercy. You anxious father! you could go
to him, and say, "Sir, come down ere my
child die." You Martha and Mary, as soon
as Lazarus was afflicted, you could send to
him, saying, "Lord, behold, he whom thou
lovest is sick." And cannot you, my dear
readers, cannot you apprise him of your de-
sire or your grief? Have not you, at your
disposal, a messenger, that you can dispatch
to him in a moment, in the twinkling of an
eye? "While they call, I will answer; and
when they speak, I will hear." And has he
not said, "Lo, I am with you always, even
unto the end of the world? and wherever two
or three are gathered together in my name,
there am I in the midst of you?" If these
words be true, he can be, he must be, he is,
with his ministers and people now. Though
no longer visible, he is accessible. We may
apprehend him also as to his peculiar pres-
ence, by which he is nigh to them that are of
a broken heart, and saveth such as be of a
contrite spirit. He is to be found in the
Scriptures; in his house; at his table; on his
throne; in the garden and the field—

"Where'er we seek him he is found,
And every place is holy ground."

But can we bring souls to him? Not ef-
ficiently. This is the work of God only. "No
man can come unto me, except the Father that
hath sent me draw him." And the sooner we
are convinced of this, the better. We shall
then make all our attempts in dependence on
the agency of his Spirit; and thus honoring
him, he will honor us. But we may do this
instrumentally. For God makes use of means;
and he employs men; and employs them not
only to do good to their fellow-creatures tem-
porally, but spiritually—not only to relieve
their bodies, but to save their souls. And va-
rious and many are the ways in which we
may thus bring men to Jesus. We may do it
by intercession; for he hears prayers for oth-
ers as well as for ourselves. We may do it
by the influence of example. Nothing speaks
so loud as the silent eloquence of a holy, con-
sistent, and lovely life. By this, wives may
win their husbands without the word; and
servants may adorn the doctrine of God our
Saviour in all things. By this, all may be
useful. All cannot be learned; all cannot be
rich; but all may be exemplary. We may do
it by instruction. Thus Andrew brought
Peter—We have found, says he, the Messias.
And thus the woman of Samaria brought her
neighbors, saying, "Come, see a man that
told me all that ever I did; is not this the
Christ?" By a word fitly spoken—a letter—
an invitation to hear the gospel—the com-
mendation of a good book—the diffusion of
the Bible—the sending forth missionaries—the
supporting of ministers, whose office it is to
turn men from darkness to light,—by all these,
and many more, we may be the means of in-
troducing souls to Jesus.

But why should we be concerned to bring
them? Four things should make us alive to
this work. First: To feel a concern for this
is an evidence of grace. There cannot be a bet-
ter. Indeed, every other evidence is fallacious
without this; and this is always to be found
in a real Christian. For however he
may walk in darkness, as to a knowledge of
his own interest in divine things, and draw
the conclusion that he has no part nor lot in
the matter; he never is insensible and indif-
ferent to the success of the gospel and the sal-
vation of souls. This makes the eye sparkle
upon whose lid hangs the shadow of death.
Secondly: To attempt it is a duty. A duty
that cannot be declined, without the greatest
guilt. A duty arising from the relation in
which we stand to our fellow-men, as bone
of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. A duty en-
forced by the will of God, clearly made known
in the injunction, "As we have opportunity,
let us do good unto all men;" for what good
can equal this? Thirdly: To accomplish it,
is the most glorious enterprise. What is the
rescue of a whole nation from civil bondage,
compared with the deliverance of one soul
from the power of darkness, and translating it
into the kingdom of God's dear Son? Can a
trifle throw heaven into ecstasy? But there
is joy in the presence of the angels of God
over one sinner that repenteth. The work,
therefore, is its own motive; its success is its
own recompense. And so the apostle de-
clared it: "If a man err from the truth, and
convert him, let him know that he which con-
verteth a sinner from the error of his ways,
shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a

multitude of sins." Fourthly: To fail in it is
no disgrace. Yea, failure here is infinitely
more honorable than success in any other en-
terprise. But wise and good efforts are never
in vain. If they are useless as to the di-
rect object, they do good collaterally. If they
relieve not the beneficiary, they bless the be-
nefactor. His prayers and endeavors return
not void into his own bosom. We are a sweet
savor of Christ not only in them that are saved,
but in them also that perish. The prom-
ise is not made to success—for this does not
belong to us; but to exertion. "Be thou faith-
ful unto death, and I will give thee a crown
of life."

But while we endeavor to bring others to
Jesus, let us see to it that we have come to
him ourselves. It is awful to think of being
the instruments of his grace, while we are not
the subjects.

"Great King of grace! my heart subdue;
I would be led in triumph too,
A willing captive to my Lord,
And sing the victories of his Word."

Jay.

The Way to do It.

One of the speakers at the annual meeting
of the London Missionary Society, after refer-
ring to the noble and excellent societies that
are laboring in the field with the Baptists,
continued as follows:

He regretted to think that the Baptist So-
ciety had lost Yate in India, and that Make-
peace was on his return home; that in Cey-
lon it had lost Davis, and that Denham was
returning home; and that in Africa it had
lost Stringer, Fuller and Merriek. What,
then, were the committee to do? Why, nat-
urally they (the committee) looked to the
churches at home to supply these vacancies;
and if the churches in England worked and
prayed as they ought, no fears need be en-
tertained as to the future, inasmuch as God had
promised to give them His blessing. (Cheers.)

When Pitt wielded the destinies of this
mighty empire—and when, by reason of incessant
wars, he was like the Baptist Society at pre-
sent, in want of money, he surrounded him-
self with a leather merchant, a tallow-chand-
ler, a soap-boiler, and several other trades-
men, and said—"I intend to lay ten or a dozen
new taxes on you, to pay off the interest on
the loans I have obtained, and give me your
opinion whether it is right to tax you?" The
leather merchant immediately said, that with
regard to the other eleven trades present, he
had no doubt it was quite right to tax them,
but that, so far as leather was concerned, it
would be most improper to tax it. (A laugh.)

The soap-boiler said the same, and so did the
tallow-chandler, and the rest—namely, that
every trade but their own particular one ought
to be taxed at once. (Laughter.) Now, there
was a little of this spirit among Christians of
the present day, because every one thought
that the rich did not contribute as much as
they ought, whereas, the proper course to pur-
sue was, for each to contribute to the full ex-
tent of his means. Let those, for instance,
who were in the habit of contributing a shil-
ling, at the present meeting, now give two
shillings, and let the subscriptions be doubled.
In this way, a noble example would be set to
the whole country—vacant missionary sta-
tions would be speedily supplied, and they
would experience the truth of the text from
which they had heard an excellent sermon
preached the day before—"Them that honor
God, God will honor." (Cheers.)

Mystery.

Infidelity is bold, indeed, when it affects to
array benighted reason against the mysteries
of Omnipotence. Mystery! The incompre-
hensible is never withdrawn from our scrutiny,
yet are not our scrutiny and perseverance
constantly baffled in the effort to explore it?

Science, under divine permission, reveals
many things to us which are daily contrib-
uting to our happiness, comfort, and release
from the afflictive natural consequences of
sin; but there are some things which no sci-
ence and philosophy can possibly compre-
hend. We ask, for instance, in connection
with this subject, and let the reader endeavor
to realize the question—how can there be a
limit to space? Now let us ask again—how
can there not be a limit to space? And here
the mystery is equally incomprehensible.

These questions at once involve us in absurd-
ity, if we attempt to answer upon principles
of human reason; for the first inquiry which
occurs to the mind is, what shall be where
space is not? Space then, is limitless—et-
ernal; and the benevolence of a divine Crea-
tor pervades the measureless habitation of his
glory with an ever-changing and infinite vari-
ety and expression. Let the puny specter
stand appalled as he contemplates the grand-
eur of this marvellous First Cause—this won-
drous development of unerring reason.

Another thought suggests itself for a pass-
ing remark. We speak of human reason as
contra-distinguished from something else—
We have attained through the principles of
inductive philosophy and the force of logic to

sort of rational infallibility, which we term
demonstration. But are there not constitu-
ents of the infinite mind, possibly identical in
character yet so far surpassing our capacities,
as to be utterly incomprehensible in our pre-
sent state of existence, though an archangel
were to endeavor to instill them into our be-
ing? And it is from these constituents or at-
tributes of Deity, that we derive an imperfect
view of those glorious doctrines of the Divine
grace, which yield the sweet assurance of our
salvation and safety in the Son of God. Be-
hold the mystery of the creation and the fall
of man; the election of the saints wonderfully
wrought into consistency with inflexible jus-
tice; their redemption, through the incarna-
tion of the divine essence; justification by
faith, and sanctification through the imparted
influence of the Holy Spirit. These, all these
originate with the reason of God. Yet how
hard to be apprehended, understood, appreci-
ated and applied by fallen man.

And again, we may be assured that the rea-
son of God is based upon the simplicity of
truth. And how it will blaze upon the naked
soul of man as he passes to the great white
throne of judgment! There, human reason
will shrink aghast from the lucid demonstra-
tion and instant comprehension of unerring
justice. Yes, they shall confess that He is
just even while He condemns. Shall not the
Judge of all the earth do right? To those
who have cause to dread "that day" we say
in the words of the Psalmist, "Kiss the Son
lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way,
when his wrath is kindled but a little;" but
to those whose sin is covered by His righte-
ousness, He will appear indeed as "the chief
among ten thousand, and the one altogether
lovely."—True Union.

Baptism in Assam of a Lutheran
Missionary.

Mrs. Brown, of the Assam Mission, commu-
nicates pleasing intelligence regarding events
that are there transpiring, in a recent letter
to Rev. Mr. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., an ex-
tract from which has lately been kindly fur-
nished us. The German Lutherans have lately
sent into Assam two missionaries—Mr. Hes-
selmeier, stationed some five or six days
journey from Sibazar, Mr. Brown's post, and
Mr. Deuble, who is also within a few days'
journey of that place—respecting the latter of
whom some deeply interesting facts are stated.

Mrs. Brown, after describing a visit to
Nowgong, writes as follows, of Mr. Deuble,
who accompanied herself and husband:

"He came over for the purpose of discus-
sion to the brethren the recent change in his
views on the subject of baptism. He was edu-
cated a Lutheran at the Basle College, and by
the request of his pious parents was sprink-
led when an infant. Formerly, before leav-
ing Germany, he had some doubts on this
mode of baptism being scriptural; but, as the
Baptists in Germany were a despised sect,
and were considered corrupt, he had little in-
clination to examine the subject more thor-
oughly. Since coming to Assam, and finding
the body of missionaries here an entirely dif-
ferent people from what he had supposed the
Baptists to be, he set himself about a more
thorough investigation of our tenets, which
has resulted in the full conviction that he has
not been baptized. He is therefore anxious to
follow the example and command of his Lord
and Saviour by being buried with him in bap-
tism. He returned to Tezprea a few days
ago, after having related his experience and
convictions before this church, after which a
unanimous vote was taken to receive him as a
candidate for the ordinance. Providence per-
mitting bro. Stoddard will accompany us to
Tezprea for further examination and coun-
sulation, and he will be baptized next Lord's day.

He is a thoroughly educated and talented
young man, of about twenty-eight years of age
and is anxious to be received by the board as
a member of our mission—to which we hope
they will make no objection.

"It seems to us as entirely the work of the
Lord, and sent as a reproof to the Board and
churches at home, for their backwardness in
supplying this interesting and important field
with laborers."—Watchman and Reflector.

The Papal Government Restored.

The following striking sketch of affairs in
Rome we take from the editorial columns of
the *Courier and Enquirer*. How beneficent
is the Holy Father rules His children!

Such is Catholicism illustrated:—
His Holiness, the Pope, is again installed
in the Eternal City, and rejoicing in the full
plenitude of his former power. St. Peter's
re-echoes with anthems of triumph, and the
streets glitter with martial pomp and civic pa-
geantry. Priests in flowing robes sweep
along the walks with portlier mien, and cardi-
nals in princely equipages roll through the
avenues with prouder state than ever. Hypoc-
rasy has resumed its guise, and despotism its
sempiternal.

Restorations abound in history, but rarely
has one proved beneficial. A reinstated po-

tentate usually brings back with him a spirit
embittered by his injuries, and hardened by
adversity into greater selfishness. His resent-
ments and his interests unitedly impel him to
be more arbitrary than ever. Pius IX. has
not thus far shown himself an exception. He
has as yet taken no measures to win back the
alienated love of his people, and, if he is to
be judged by his acts, he applies himself ex-
clusively to the satisfaction of his wrongs, and
the fortification of his power. Not the slight-
est amelioration of the miseries of his subjects
has yet been either made or promised; not a
single grievance redressed, not a solitary bond
granted. Strong in the protection of 25,000
French and Austrian bayonets, his carmarilla
holds imperious and heartless sway. Not
even the most limited amnesty is vouchsafed,
and the dungeons are full of the proscribed.

The people are stripped of the little means
long adversity has spared, by extraordinary
contributions. The functionaries of the fall-
en government are subjected to severe penalti-
es and the members of the Constituent As-
sembly are not only banished, but their prop-
erty to a large extent, is laid under confiscation.

Domestic visits are frequently made; busi-
ness, in all of its departments, and society,
in all of its relations, are placed under the
strictest espionage. True to their old policy,
the priests seek to put the public mind asleep
by shrouding it with darkness. Foreign jour-
nals are excluded with Argus-eyed vigilance,
and the only paper of the city is an official
sheet, made up of proclamations, and edicts,
and *prammatica* concerning the cut and color
and trimmings of cardinal robes, and of el-
efant accounts of festas and indulgences, and
masses and prayers, and relics and miracles.

The public treasury is empty, and, by the
pressure of enormous debts, is threatened with
bankruptcy. Paper, which is daily depreciat-
ing in value, forms the only circulating medi-
um. A new bank has been planned, but, for
want of funds, its success is doubtful. Cap-
italists, with characteristic caution, are unwill-
ing to hazard their money in an institution
having no other security than the Papal pre-
dominance, and the celestial corporations,
with characteristic selfishness, will probably
contribute nothing from their vast resources
in aid of the undertaking. The Jesuits have
returned, and are fast re-establishing their
malign influence. In short, everything in
Rome, political, ecclesiastical, and social, is lap-
sing into a state worse than the first.

The people meantime are suffering with
mute despair. They have been delivered
from the license of the republic only to sink
into the most ignominious of all vassalage. In
one respect, at least, they are more degraded
than the helots of Sparta; for their masters
are not warriors and statesmen, men trained
by noble pursuits and manly deeds, but big-
ots, and cowards, and profligates, and imbec-
iles.

The Christian Transformation.

And now I would beseech you to meditate
deeply on the glorious philosophy of this holy
doctrine, which is still a stumbling-block to
the Hebrew, and which was once foolishness
to the Greek.

NOTE OF GOV. BAIGES.—The following is related of the Governor, as occurring after the missionary meeting at Buffalo, when missionaries soon to leave this country affectionately addressed by the Governor expressed great solicitude for their future and success.

of the new missionaries lodged in the new with the Governor, and upon the occasion, the weather was very cold and his Excellency, with a proper care to his health, wore his cloak over his suit; at the address, in company with his fellow proceeded to their hotel. Soon after leaving, his friend and missionary said that he was cold and himself chilly. The thereupon divested himself of his new and put it upon the shivering shoulders of his friend, saying, "There, I will make you a little warmer." The missionary looked up with surprise, and refused to accept the garment. His Excellency, eyeing him with apparent seriousness said, "You must keep have bestowed it upon you in obedience to the requirement; for he who has two commandments to part with one to him that has none. I have not a coat to spare, but you keep the cloak." The missionary was silent the force of the argument and the earnestness of the Governor.—*N. Y. Rep. Register.*

MISSIONARIES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The American Home Mission Society has sent additional missionaries to California. The Rev. Messrs. and Grennell, with their wives, left this Saturday in the steamer Crescent City for San Francisco.

Barker and her four children—the widow of the late Rev. Cyrus Barker, late minister of the American Baptist Missionary Union—came passengers in the Hendrick Hudson arrived on Saturday last from London.

are gratified to learn that the Rev. E. E. of Concord, N. H., is likely to accept mission invitation of the First Baptist church of Concord, N. H., to become their pastor. Mr. C. in pastor at Concord eighteen years, and not pastor, we believe, of any other church, and that we love to see such ties broken, if that must be, we could not wish our friends a better ministry than they are to gain. The ripe experience of Mr. C. his sound judgment and practical habits, like him a valuable acquisition to the Baptist ministry of New Jersey.—*Id.*

CHURCHES IN NEW ORLEANS.—According to a report we find in the New Orleans Presbyterian, are nine Presbyterian Societies in this city and its suburbs. Six are supplied with pastors, and will in all probability do so as long as they are well paid for. He has been lecturing in the city and Quebec recently, where he induced the people that "Protestantism, Democracy, Socialism, Reform, Red Republicanism, &c., were all emanations from the same source—poisonous arrows from the same quiver." When Brownson left the Universalists for the Catholics, he was willing to pay for preaching, and he has tried Unitarianism, but did not succeed. He at last went to Rome, and has found it, we judge, a profitable one, if his lectures, at 25 cents a ticket, are attended in other places as they were here years since. The priests direct their people to his lectures and his Quarterly Review, they are obeyed, of course.

are glad to see in the Independent, a notice of the Bushnell controversy is to be finally disposed of by that paper, the present week. Quite has been said and written in regard to Dr. Bushnell's religious opinions. Hereafter we hope we will confine ourselves in his case, to the question of ecclesiastical bodies merely, and the public to judge of his opinions; for thus we are confident that confusion has only been increased, by the numerous writers who have been so very anxious to define that gentleman's views.

WASHING FLUID.—The reader is referred to an advertisement of this article in another column. The inventor placed a bottle of the article on our table a few weeks since, and it has been used in our family for washing the two weeks past. We are informed that it saves a vast deal of labor, and renders the clothes perfectly clean, by simply boiling and rinsing them.

OFFSHOOT.—The splendid steamer Connecticut has been placed on the route between Hartford and New York, in opposition to the *Champion*.—*Fare from Hartford to New York fifty cents.*

THE INCARNATION. By R. H. Neale, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Boston.

We know not whether our friends in Connecticut have had an opportunity of reading this admirable little volume, which costs but a trifle, and can be carried in the pocket; but we can assure them, that if they have not yet read it they have lost a rich treat. It contains, in a condensed form, and in language of great force and beauty, the very essence and marrow of the Gospel. It certainly gives us great pleasure to see our leading brethren, ministers of the Gospel, who are occupying important positions in our Zion, thus vindicating the great and fundamental truths of the Gospel. May this ever continue to be the case in all the pulpits not only of our own denomination, but of all the Churches of Christ. Mr. Neale has performed an acceptable service in giving this little volume to his own congregation and the churches generally. It sets Christ upon the throne, magnifies his Supreme Divinity and authority, and commands the attention which he has made to the faith and confidence of all believers.

THE LADIES' WRATH. Edited by Mrs. S. T. Martyn.

This Magazine entered upon its fifth volume on the first of May, with encouraging prospects. The object of the publication is to give to the Ladies a

We learn from the *Watchman & Reflector* that Rev. Dr. Hague closed his connection with the church at Jamaica Plains the first Sabbath in June. He has accepted a call from a small church composed of thirty-seven persons, known as the South Baptist church in Newark, N. J. This body is engaged in erecting a new church edifice, which will probably be completed early in July.

Rev. Pharellus Church, D. D., has become associate editor of the *Watchman & Reflector*.

Rev. S. B. Page, formerly a resident of this city, has accepted a call from the Baptist church in Newark, O., to become their pastor.

BAPTISM OF A METHODIST MINISTER.—The *Christian Chronicle* states that the Rev. Daniel J. Foljambe, a successful preacher of Methodism for the last eight years, was baptized into the fellowship of the Grant Street church, Pittsburg, on Sunday the 28th ult. He is represented as a young man of ardent piety, sound views, fine talents, and an excellent spirit. Mrs. F., who had been previously baptized, has also been received into the same church.

DEATH OF HON. HIRSH WEED.—The Hon. Hiram Weed, Secretary of the State of Connecticut, died at his residence in Danbury, on Friday the 7th inst., of a disease of the heart. He was about 50 years of age, and was elected to the office of Secretary by the Legislature now in session. It will devolve upon the same body to fill the vacancy. His death was announced in the Legislature on Saturday, when committees from both branches were appointed to attend his funeral, and the two houses adjourned.

Dr. Achill.—We learn, says the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, from Rev. Dr. Baird, that Dr. Achill cannot at present come to this country, as he has been invited to do by the Committee of the American Christian Union, his engagements in Great Britain and Ireland preventing. He may be expected, however, before long.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.—The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the 9th inst., in ten days and eight hours from Liverpool. The first section of the electoral law had passed the Chamber. The soldiers in the south of France manifested considerable republican spirit. All was quiet in Paris. It was momentarily expected that the Russian minister at London would be withdrawn, and the breach between England and Russia would thus be greatly widened. The Greek question is still unsettled, and is exciting deep attention. Cotton and breadstuffs remain firm at previous prices.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.—The California *Pacific News* in speaking of the attempt of Southern Congressmen to divide that State, says if it is done, "it will result in the creation of two free States instead of one—a double trouble to those who make our action or the subject of slavery the grounds of our ostracism."

REINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF COMMODORE ROGERS.—The New London *Chronicle* states that the remains of Commodore Rogers were taken up and re-interred in that city on the 5th inst. in the presence of some 5000 spectators. Gov. Seymour and suite were present, and officers of the Fort Guards, together with the troops from Fort Totten, and a large number of military and naval officers.

VOLE OF THE WILMOT PROVISION.—A vote was taken in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday of last week on the Wilmot Provision which that body is strongly opposed to. The vote stood 33 against, to 25 in favor of the Provision.

WHIPPLE'S DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Through the politeness of the proprietor, we had the pleasure of witnessing this exhibition at American Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The entertainment consists of representations of scenery in Mount Auburn, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, view of Prof. Webster's Laboratory, &c., followed by a series of European views, painted by eminent artists; the whole concluding with a grand display of Chromotopes. The whole is illuminated by the Drummond light. Explanations are given, which makes the exhibition intelligible to all.—We advise our citizens, who have not availed themselves of the present opportunity of witnessing these Views, to do so, assuring them that they will be well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

WASHING FLUID.—The reader is referred to an advertisement of this article in another column. The inventor placed a bottle of the article on our table a few weeks since, and it has been used in our family for washing the two weeks past. We are informed that it saves a vast deal of labor, and renders the clothes perfectly clean, by simply boiling and rinsing them.

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CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

MAY SESSION 1850.

Saturday morning, June 1st.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hopper.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for Hartford County; adopted.

Report of committee on the judiciary in favor of petition for changing the name of the colored Methodist church in Bridgeport; report accepted and petition granted.

Report of committee on incorporations, in favor of granting Acta Insurance Co. privilege to insure lives, adopted.

Report of the directors of the State prison, taken up and accepted.

Report of the Controller, with grand list, accepted.

Monday, June 1st.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Beardsley.

Resolution appointing Elisha Dadd and Calvin Spencer auditors of the public accounts; adopted.

Report of the committee on education, recommending that 500 copies of the report of the commissioners on the insane, blind, deaf and dumb be printed; report accepted and recommendation adopted.

Five hundred copies of the Governor's message with Mr. Vattamans report concerning national exchanges, and 500 copies of the Report of the State Normal school, disposed of as above.

Tuesday Morning June 4th.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Baskley.

Resolution appointing Frederic L. Wright Judge of Tolland County Court; adopted.

Resolutions appointing the following Judges of Probate; adopted.

Joseph B. Harvey, Stratford; Thaddeus C. Bruce, Ellington; Ralph Gilbert, Hebron; John Dunham 2d, Mansfield; Levi Sweetland, Coventry.

Resolution appointing John S. Yeomans and Richard H. Rose, commissioners of Tolland County; adopted.

Mr. Bissell called for the order of the day, viz: the consideration of the resolution providing for a convention for the formation of a new constitution.

The rest of the morning was spent in debate.

The question on the resolution was then taken by yeas and nays, and lost—yeas 80; nays 113.

Wednesday, June 5.

Resolution appointing Geo. S. Catlin, judge of the Windham County Court; adopted.

Resolution appointing Josiah C. Jackson, judge of probate for the district of Hampton, until the 1st of July next; adopted.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for Windham County; adopted.

Resolution appointing Benj. C. Simmons, Camfort Hyde, and Henry Hammond, commissioners of Windham County; adopted.

On the call of Mr. Pratt, the House proceeded to the order of the day, viz: the election of a jury for the district of Tolland County.

The first ballot was as follows:

Whole number 247.

Tuesday, June 5.

Further balloting was then postponed, and the election was made the order of the day for Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

Resolution appointing John Bay, Henry S. Randall, and Warren Cook, commissioners of Litchfield County; adopted.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for New London County; adopted.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for Tolland County; adopted.

Resolution incorporating Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.; adopted.

New school in Norfolk granted.

Resolution appointing the following Judges of Probate for New Haven County; adopted.

Frederic Crosswell, New Haven; Augustus Hall, Wallingford; Norton J. Bull, Waterbury; Eliza Yale, Cheshire; James S. Brooks, Meriden; Geo. Laing, Hartford; Madison Crampton, Madison; Nathan J. Wilkinson, Oxford; Andrew French, Milford.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Phelps.

Report of com. on banks in favor of petition of Gustavus F. Davis, et al., for savings bank in Litchfield, with act incorporating the same; report accepted and act passed.

Litchfield Insurance Co. authorized to insure out of the county.

Committee on the judiciary submitted reports recommending the passage of the bill exempting benefits of benevolent associations from foreign attachment; bill passed.

Recommendation of the passage of the bill allowing judges of probate to appoint trustees in place of others deceased; bill passed.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the death of Hon. Hiram Weed, Secretary of state. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and both houses adjourned till Monday.

Prison of the Week.

FREE AT POQUONOC.—A Storehouse and sheds used for storing of corn waste, connected with the Franklin Mills at Poquonoc, owned by Daniel Buck, jr., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Insured. Mills not injured.—*Times.*

THE LATE REV. J. N. MAFFITT.—The report of this gentleman's death is confirmed. The telegraph reported the wrong date. He died on the 25th ult. suddenly, from an affection of the heart, according to the *Mobile Register*. The *Mobile Tribune* of the 26th says:

Late yesterday evening, after a few hours of severe illness, John Newman Maffitt breathed his last, at the residence of Maj. Chamberlain at Toulinville. Soon after the attack, Dr. Grains was called in and found the patient suffering from a convulsant pain in the pit of the stomach. Medicine was speedily administered and a favorable change occurred within a few minutes. Afterwards calomel was given with the happiest effect, the cold and clammy state of the extremities and surface giving place to a gentle, warm and healthy glow. Both physician and patient thought the danger passed. But suddenly the pain returned and shifting to the region of the heart soon produced death. Dr. Grains deems it a symptom of the heart.

The Post Office at "Oakland" has been removed to the Depot at Manchester, and the name changed to "Manchester Depot."—*Current.*

A newspaper is now printed in China, called the *Pekin Monitor*. It is the first paper that ever appeared in China, in the native language.

Taunton, Mass., under the new census, has 10,133 inhabitants.

FIRE.—A house in Andover, Mass., Wednesday, insured in the Mutual in Baltimore, on Tuesday, a carriage factory and several houses.—On Thursday, some stables in Troy, in which Gen. Wool's horse, "Buena Vista," which he rode through the Mexican campaign, was burnt. The burning room of the American Print Works found River was damaged, June 1st, to the amount of \$2000. On Tuesday, the Turpentine Works at Hallowsell, Me., were destroyed. A steam Furniture manufactory, which was a large and valuable building, on Friday, June 1st, was burnt. The burning room of the American Print Works found River was damaged, June 1st, to the amount of \$2000. On Tuesday, the Turpentine Works at Hallowsell, Me., were destroyed. A steam Furniture manufactory, which was a large and valuable building, on Friday, June 1st, was burnt. The burning room of the American Print Works found River was damaged, June 1st, to the amount of \$2000. On Tuesday, the Turpentine Works at Hallowsell, Me., were destroyed. 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